



Preview Questions

Discuss the following questions with a partner.

1. Does the place where you live look like the one in this picture?
2. Do most Japanese live in big cities or small towns?
3. Do most people live in houses or apartment buildings?
4. Is your hometown big or small?
5. Is it famous? What is it famous for?
6. What are some major attractions in your town? (If a visitor came to your town, where would you take him?)



Dialog Practice

Helen is asking Tomoko about her hometown.

- Helen** Tell me about your hometown. How big is it?
- Tomoko** It's not very big. But it's near the second-largest metropolitan area in Japan.
- Helen** What's the population?
- Tomoko** Pardon me?
- Helen** How many people live there?
- Tomoko** In my hometown? I'd say about 300,000 people.
- Helen** That sounds pretty big to me. At least, it's bigger than my hometown.
- Tomoko** Maybe. But by Japanese standards, it's not that large.
- Helen** Is your town near the ocean?
- Tomoko** In Japan, you're never too far from the ocean. But, yes. My hometown is right on the ocean.
- Helen** Are there any beaches?
- Tomoko** There's a small beach, but it's not so good. There are better beaches farther south.
- Helen** What else does your hometown have?
- Tomoko** Well, let's see...It has a castle.
- Helen** Really? That's pretty cool. How's the weather?
- Tomoko** Well, like most of Japan, there are four seasons. The summer is hot and humid and the winter is cool.
- Helen** Does it snow in winter?
- Tomoko** Not very much. But the nearby mountains get snow.
- Helen** When is the best time to visit?
- Tomoko** The best time is either in the spring or fall when it's neither too hot nor too cold.



Practice the above dialog with a partner. Be sure to practice both parts.

Grammar Guide : 形容詞の用法

※ 形容詞には 2 種類の用法がある。

限定用法 Attributive	直接名詞を修飾・限定する用法
	He is a <u>happy</u> boy. I live in a <u>small</u> town.

限定用法では通常、形容詞を名詞の前におくが、名詞の後におく場合もある：

The kangaroo is an animal native to Australia.



叙述用法 Predicative	補語として名詞を修飾する用法
	The boy is <u>happy</u> . The town where I live is <u>small</u> .

形容詞の殆どは叙述用法 (This town is small) と限定用

法 (This is a small town) に使える。しかし、限定用法には使えない形容詞もある：

alive, awake, afraid, aware, upset など

⊗ He is an alive man.

逆に、限定用法だけで用いる形容詞もある：

This is sheer nonsense.

⊗ This nonsense is sheer.

形容詞の位置が変わることで、意味も変わる場合がある。

1. Tom is a responsible person.
2. Bill is the person responsible.

(1) は、Tom が正直・真面目で、信用できる人であると言っている。

(2) は、良くない事の原因の責任者として Bill を非難している。

Transformation Drill 1

Change the following sentences as in the examples.

Example 1 The mountain is tall.

↳ It's a tall mountain.

Example 2 The beaches are popular.

↳ They're popular beaches.

Example 3 The answer wasn't correct.

↳ It wasn't the correct answer.

1. The castle is famous.
2. These cookies are delicious.
3. The city is large.
4. These buildings are old.
5. The results were good.
6. The quiz was easy.
7. The vegetables are fresh.
8. These animals are dangerous.

Grammar Guide : How + 形容詞 (副詞)

How は「どのように」という意味を持ち、方法・状態・手段などを尋ねる。形容詞または副詞の前で「どれほど」「どのくらい」という意味で、程度を尋ねる。

※ 形容詞

How old is this temple?

文字通り訳すると、「この寺はどれくらい古いですか。」

How far is it to the hotel?

ホテルまでどれくらいの距離がありますか。

※ 副詞

How often do you eat out?

どのくらい外食しますか。

Transformation Drill 2

Change the following sentences as in the examples.

Example 1 The mountain is tall.

↳ How tall is it?

Example 2 The beaches are popular.

↳ How popular are they?

1. The bridge is long.
2. The bridge is wide.
3. The bridge is high.
4. The bridge is far.
5. The bridge is old.
6. The bridge is expensive.
7. The bridge was dangerous.

8. The bridge was crowded.
9. The questions are hard.
10. The questions were strange.
11. The instructions were complicated.
12. The results are bad.



Guided Statements 1

Work with a partner. Use the CUES to make short exchanges as in the examples.

Example 1 your hometown | big

- » Is your hometown big?
- » Yes, it is.
- » How big is it?
- » It's very big.

Example 2 the questions | hard

- » Are the questions hard?
- » Yes, they are.
- » How hard are they?
- » They're very hard.

1. those boxes | heavy
2. the river | wide
3. the book | long
4. summer in Japan | hot
5. winters in Canada | cold
6. the train | crowded
7. the ocean | nearby
8. the beaches | dirty
9. the mountains | beautiful
10. the castle | old



Grammar Guide : 物の有無を表す

物の有無を表すのに次の構文が一般的である。

there is / are + [主語]	There is a castle in my hometown.
[〜] has / have + [目的語]	My hometown has a castle.

左の文のどちらも、「私の故郷にはお城があります。」に相当する。

※ 「〜はありません」という場合：

there isn't / aren't + [主語]	There	isn't a	castle	in my hometown.
		is no		
		aren't any	castles	
		are no		
[~] doesn't / don't have + [目的語]	My hometown doesn't have			a castle. any castles.

※ 注意

永続的に付随している物には "there is / are" の構文は使えない。

☺ She has blonde hair.

☹ There is blonde hair on her.

Q&A

Work with a partner. Ask and answer questions using the following CUES.

Example a clock | this classroom

» Is there a clock in this classroom? (or: Does this classroom have a clock?)

» No, there's no clock in this classroom.

1. an elevator | this building
2. a public telephone | (on) campus
3. hot springs | your hometown
4. a Japanese-style room | your house or apartment
5. curtains | a traditional Japanese room
6. national holidays | June

Sentence Formation

Combine the words in the following cues according to the examples.

Use the first word in each pair as the subject and the second term as the object of a (true) sentence. Form the predicate by choosing the correct verb ("to be" or "to have"). Use modifiers (such as "a lot" or "very," etc.) as appropriate.

Example 1 Japan | mountainous

↪ Japan is very mountainous.

Example 3 Japan's climate | tropical

↪ Japan's climate isn't tropical.

Example 2 Japan | mountains

↪ Japan has a lot of mountains.

Example 4 Japan | tropical climate

↪ Japan doesn't have a tropical climate.

Continue with the following CUES

1. Japan | volcanoes
2. Tokyo | crowded
3. Japan | deserts
4. Kyoto | popular among tourists
5. Japan | natural resources
6. Nara | old temples
7. Japanese summers | humid
8. Japan | an area of 380,000 kilometers (three hundred and eighty thousand)
9. Osaka | airports
10. Japan | rainy in June
11. Japan's northern prefectures | snow in winter
12. Tokyo | 23 wards
13. Mt. Fuji | dormant volcano
14. the Japanese language | prepositions
15. the Japanese writing system | complex
16. Mt. Fuji | rivers
17. Okinawa | very cold
18. my hometown | an old castle

Transformation Drill 3

Change the following sentences as in the examples.

Example 1 Japan has four seasons.

↪ There are four seasons in Japan.

Example 2 Mt. Fuji doesn't have any rivers.

↪ There are no rivers on Mt. Fuji.

1. November has two national holidays.
2. This restaurant has a smoking section.
3. The J-League has 17 soccer teams.
4. The one-thousand yen note has a picture of Noguchi Hideo.
5. Japanese coins do not have famous people on them.
6. This book has 150 pages.
7. Kyoto has many famous temples.
8. Kamakura's Kōtoku-in Temple has a large statue of the Buddha.
9. Wakayama does not have a high-speed bullet train.
10. The Japanese Constitution has 103 articles.



Transformation Drill 4

Change the following sentences as in the examples. (In this exercise, you will invert the order of the transformation.)

Example 1 There are four seasons in Japan.

↪ Japan has four seasons.

Example 2 There are no rivers on Mt. Fuji.

↪ Mt. Fuji doesn't have any rivers

1. There are 28 national parks in Japan.
2. There is no sugar in this drink.
3. There is a special alcove, called a tokonoma, in Japanese-style rooms.
4. There is no president in Japan.
5. There are automatic doors on Japanese taxis.
6. There are outdoor baths at many Japanese inns.
7. There are no toilets in a traditional Japanese bathroom.
8. There are about 80 active volcanoes in Japan.
9. There is no professional baseball team in Shikoku.
10. There is alcohol in sake.
11. There are no flowers in a karesansui garden.
12. There are a few glaciers in Japan.



WHY ARE THERE NO PEOPLE ON JAPANESE COINS?

Like many world currencies, Japanese bills such as the one-thousand-yen note and the five-thousand-yen note have pictures of people on them. But unlike many other countries—particularly in Europe and America—there aren't any people on Japanese coins.

(The recent exception to this custom is a commemorative coin issued in 2010 as part of a series to celebrate the 60th anniversary of local government. At that time, a coin issued by Kōchi Prefecture had the image of a famous local hero. Can you guess who this was?)

There are many U.S. presidents on U.S. coins. British, Canadian and Australian coins have images of Queen Elizabeth. So why don't Japanese coins have people on them?

One interesting explanation says that there aren't any people on Japanese coins for fear that they might be stepped on if they fall to the ground, which is less likely in the case of paper currency.

Information Exchange

In the next exercise, you will work with a partner. One of you will be Student A; the other will be Student B. For this exercise, you will each have a sheet with a picture of some items on a desktop. The pictures are similar but not entirely alike. Taking turns, describe the picture that you see using expressions that we have been practicing. Use the objects that you see as a starting point.

Your goal is to find as many differences as possible. So try to ask many questions. Be sure to ask about the appearance of the objects as well.

Example

You see:



Your partner sees:



- » Is there a pencil sharpener on the desk?
- » Yes, there's a pencil sharpener on the desk.
- » Is it red?
- » No, it isn't red.
- » What color is it?
- » It's blue.



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Dialog Practice

A foreign woman is calling a traditional Japanese ryokan

- Clerk** こんにちは富士見旅館でございます。
- Caller** Hello. Is there someone there who speaks English?
- Clerk** How may I help you?
- Caller** Oh, thank you. I was wondering if you have a room available for next Tuesday.
- Clerk** For how many people?
- Caller** Just two, my husband and me.
- Clerk** And for how many nights?
- Caller** Just one night.
- Clerk** We do have a very nice room available on Tuesday. Would you like to make a reservation?
- Caller** Well, first of all, I have some questions about your accommodations.
- Clerk** Certainly.
- Caller** Are all your rooms Japanese style?
- Clerk** Yes. This is a traditional Japanese inn. And all our rooms are Japanese style.
- Caller** That's good. Are there private baths in the rooms?
- Clerk** No. The guest rooms don't have private baths. But there's a communal bathing area.
- Caller** Is that a hot spring bath?
- Clerk** Yes, it is.
- Caller** Wonderful. Does the room have a good view of Mount Fuji?
- Clerk** Although some of our rooms have a good view of Mount Fuji, none of them is available next Tuesday.
- Caller** I see.
- Clerk** However, our inn has a lovely garden and your room would have a veranda overlooking that.
- Caller** Okay. We will be traveling by car. Does your hotel have parking?
- Clerk** Yes, there's ample parking for our guests. Shall I book the room for you? Or do you have any more questions?

Practice the above dialog with a partner. Be sure to practice both parts.

Expansion

Work with a partner. Continue the previous conversation by imagining some other questions that the caller might ask. Use your own ideas and the following pictures as hints.



mini-bar



dining room



kotatsu



outdoor bath



Review 1

Work with a partner. Match the information in the table on the right to make questions and answers as in the example.

Example

- » Where is Japan [located / situated]?
- » Japan is located in East Asia.

Japan	Central Asia
The Alps	the South Pacific
Mongolia	California
Vietnam	North America
The Great Lakes	the Middle East
Bolivia	Africa
The Marshall Islands	East Asia
Lebanon	Southeast Asia
The Atlas Mountains	the Caribbean Sea
The Bahamas	South America
Silicon Valley	Europe

Reading 1

Read the following passage silently and out loud.

Japan is an island nation located in East Asia. This archipelago stretches nearly 3000 kilometers from Hokkaido in the north to Okinawa in the south. It is made up of four main islands along with thousands of smaller ones.

Although the total land area is more than 377,000 square kilometers, nearly two-thirds of Japan is mountainous. Consequently, most of the country's 120 million people live in densely crowded urban areas.

Japan's location has played an important role in shaping its history and culture. The country is near enough to continental Asia to have received much influence, but it is also far enough from the continent to have avoided domination. This balance between proximity and distance has permitted the Japanese people to develop their own distinct Asian culture.



Questions

Answer the following questions based on the reading and your own knowledge. Use FULL SENTENCES.

1. Where is Japan located?
2. What are some other countries located in the same region?
3. What are some other "island nations" in the world?
4. How many islands make up the Japanese archipelago?
5. How far is it from the northern-most to the southern-most Japanese islands?
6. How big is Japan?
7. About how many people live in Japan?
8. Where do most people live?
9. Why do most people live in these areas?
10. How has Japan's location helped shape its history and culture?

※ Using "include" and "contain"

The verbs "include" and "contain" can also be used to describe the components of something.

- ➔ Many snack foods contain lots of sugar.
- ➔ This price includes the sales tax.

However, "include" and "contain" are not necessarily as inclusive as the other expressions. In other words, if you are describing the complete (or nearly complete) composition of something, you should not use "include" or "contain."

If you are identifying some but not all of the principal parts, you should use "include."

- 😊 "Golden Week" comprises "Shōwa Day," "Constitution Day," "Greenery Day," and "Children's Day."
- 😊 "Golden Week" includes "Shōwa Day," "Constitution Day," "Greenery Day," and "Children's Day."
- ☹ "Golden Week" comprises "Children's Day."
- ☹ "Golden Week" includes "Children's Day."

One more point: Because "include" and "contain" refer literally and figuratively to things found inside another. For this reason, it would be strange to say:

- ☹ A dog contains four legs and a tail.

In this case, we should use "have":

- 😊 A dog has four legs and a tail.

Guided Statements 2

Use the following CUES to make sentences as in the example. Choose the correct expression to combine the information.

Example 1 Japan | 47 prefectures

➔ Japan is made up of 47 prefectures.

Example 2 a bicycle | two wheels

➔ A bicycle has two wheels.

Continue...

1. the United States of America | 50 states, the District of Columbia and five territories
2. the Kinki Region of Japan | the prefectures of Mie and Wakayama
3. a haiku | seventeen syllables
4. a haiku | a seasonal word, or "kigo"
5. the modern Japanese syllabary | 46 characters, or "kana"
6. the Japanese writing system | kanji, hiragana, and katakana
7. the Ryūkyū archipelago | the Okinawa, Miyako and Yaeyama islands
8. the Yaeyama islands | Iriomote island
9. a Noh musical ensemble | three drummers and a flautist
10. this university | a faculty of education
11. a shamisen | three strings
12. an English sentence | a subject and a verb



Usage Guide: "How many / much"

How much? や How many? は数・量に関する質問である。

- » How many brothers do you have?
- » I have two brothers.
- » How many students are there in this class?
- » There are more than 20 students in this class.
- » How much does this hat cost?
- » It costs \$25.
- » How much time do you need?
- » We need another 10 minutes.

Q&A

Work with a partner. Use the CUES to ask and answer questions as in the example. Use the following table for your answers.

3	2	46	more than
17	47	18	4,000
23	5	4	

Example

prefectures in Japan

- » How many prefectures are there in Japan?
- » There are 47 prefectures in Japan.

Continue...

- wards in Tokyo
- syllables in a haiku
- soccer teams in the J-League
- lakes around Mt. Fuji
- airports in Osaka
- strings on a shamisen
- poems in the *Man'yōshū*
- national holidays during Golden Week
- kana in the modern Japanese syllabary

Challenge

Below are numbers that might be used to answer questions with "How many ... are there...?"
Work with a partner. Can you make questions for which these numbers would be the correct answers? There may be more than one possible question for each.

24	53	180	31
88	366	42.195	26

Talking about composition • 構成を説明する

※ The following expressions can be used to describe the composition of something with multiple parts.

Japan	is	made up	of	four main islands.
		composed		
		comprised*		
	consists			
	comprises			

* Although some grammar experts say the expression "is comprised of" is wrong (a misusage), many speakers use it.

Examples

- ➔ This university is made up of three faculties, Education, Economics and Systems Engineering.
- ➔ The U.S. government is composed of the legislative, executive and judicial branches.
- ➔ Oil exports comprise 80% of the country's economy.
- ➔ The TOEFL test consists of four parts: reading, listening, speaking and writing.

Dialog Scramble

Work with a partner. Rearrange the following statements to make a complete dialog. Practice the dialog.

Well, first of all, the floor in a Japanese-style room isn't wood or carpeted. It's made up of tatami.

That depends. Typical rooms have either six or eight mats. Some are bigger. Some are even smaller.

They measure about 90 by 180 centimeters.

The doors of a Japanese-style room are also different.

They slide open.

What's that?

What are they called?



How so?

What are some other differences?

And how many are in a typical room?

How big are they?

Tatami are rectangular-shaped mats made of straw.

How do they open?

Well, for one thing, they don't have hinges and don't swing open.

There are two kinds of doors. One is called a shoji and the other is a fusuma.

What are the biggest differences between a Japanese-style room and a western-style room?

Asking about time and distance with "how" • 時間と距離を尋ねる

How far is it from Osaka to Wakayama?

How long does it take to go from Osaka to Wakayama?

※ 距離を聞く

How far is	it from	here Tokyo	to	there Osaka	?
	Tokyo your home	from	Osaka your school		

Tokyo is	{about}	300 miles 500 km three hours by train	from	Osaka.
It's				Tokyo to Osaka.

※ かかる時間を聞く

How	long much time	does it take	{you}	{to}	{go} {get}	from	here Tokyo	to	there Osaka	?
		do you take								
		does he take		to	reach the top read this book get ready learn a foreign language					

It	takes {me}	{about}	one hour 30 minutes	to	do it.
I	take				

Guided Statements 3

Work with a partner. Use the CUES to make short exchanges as in the examples.

Example 1 Hokkaido | Okinawa | 3,500 km

- » How far is it from Hokkaido to Okinawa?
- » It's about 3,500 kilometers from Hokkaido to Okinawa.

Continue

1. the hotel | the airport | 20 minutes by taxi
2. your house | this campus | an hour and a half by train
3. the hotel | the beach | 200 meters
4. the foot of the mountain | the summit | 18 km
5. here | the next gas station | 20 miles
6. here | the nearest train station | 20 minutes on foot

Example 2 Hokkaido | Okinawa | 5 hours by plane

- » How long does it take {to get} from Hokkaido to Okinawa?
- » It takes about 5 hours by plane {to get} from Hokkaido to Okinawa.

Expansion

Discuss the following questions with the members of a small group.

1. How long does it take you to get ready for school in the morning?
2. How long does it usually take you to get over a cold?
3. How long does it take to make an omelet?
4. How long does it take to get a driver's license?
5. How long does it take a bird to build a nest?
6. How long does it take the fastest human to run 100 meters?

The Ancient Road to Kumano

The Kumano Kodō (熊野古道), or “Ancient Road to Kumano,” is a series of pilgrimage routes leading to the Three Grand Shrines of Kumano, located on the Kii Peninsula in Japan.

The popularity of the route, which connected travelers from the capital in Kyoto to the important shrines in Kumano, goes back almost one thousand years.

In 2004, the Kumano Kodō was included along with Mt. Kōya, Yoshino, and Ōmine in UNESCO’s registry of World Heritage Sites. Collectively, they are known as the “Sacred Sites and Pilgrimage Routes in the Kii Mountain Range.”

The Kumano Kodō is famous for more than one hundred Ōji, or small Shinto shrines, located along the various routes.

The “Ancient Road to Kumano” is in fact made up of three main routes, known as the Iseji, Kohechi and the Kiiji trails. The latter extends along the western coast of the peninsula to the city of Tanabe, where it divides into two routes: the Ōhechi, which follows the coast and the Nakahechi, which runs through the rugged mountain area in the center of the peninsula.

As in the past, the Nakahechi remains the most popular route. Today, most pilgrims and hikers begin their trek at Takajiri-ōji, accessible by a 40-minute bus ride from Kii-Tanabe Station. From there it takes about six hours to walk the 17 kilometers to Tsugizakura-ōji, where lodging is available. The first of the “Grand Shrines,” the Kumano Hongū Taisha, is located another 21 kilometers away. Many visitors also like to refresh themselves at the Yunomine onsen, an ancient hot spring located a short distance (3.5 km) from the shrine.

From the Hongū Taisha, travelers can choose to walk another two days overland to the Kumano Nachi Taisha or travel 40 kilometers by boat along the Kumano River to the Kumano Hayatama Taisha.



Comprehension Questions

1. What is the Kumano kodō? Where is it located?
2. What three shrines make up the “Three Grand Shrines of Kumano”?
3. How many routes make up the Kumano kodō?
4. How old is the Kumano kodō?
5. Which route follows the coast from Tanabe to Nachi?
6. Which route is the most popular?
7. Where do most visitors begin their trip along this route?
8. Which route connects Mt. Kōya to the Kumano Hongū Taisha?
9. How can they get there? How long does it take?
10. What is an Ōji? How many of them are there along the Kumano kodō?
11. How far is it from Takajiri-ōji to Tsugizakura-ōji?
12. How long does it take to walk from Tsugizakura-ōji to Kumano Hongū Taisha?
13. What is the Yunomine onsen? Where is it located?
14. How can a traveler get from the Kumano Hongū Taisha to the Kumano Hayatama Taisha?

Expansion

Discuss the following questions with the members of a group.

1. Do you like hiking?
2. Have you ever hiked the Kumano kodō? (Would you like to?)
3. Where are some other good places to hike?
4. Have you ever visited any of the other places included in the “Sacred Sites and Pilgrimage Routes in the Kii Mountain Range”?
5. Are there other World Heritage Sites in Japan? Have you visited any of them?
6. If you were going to hike the Kumano kodō, what would your plan be?
 - When would you go?
 - Where would you start?
 - How far would you plan to walk?
 - What other transportation would you use? Etc.

Vocabulary

<input type="checkbox"/> accessible (adj.)	行ける	<input type="checkbox"/> bronze (n.)	青銅
<input type="checkbox"/> afraid (adj.)	恐れている	<input type="checkbox"/> bullet train (n.)	新幹線
<input type="checkbox"/> alcove (n.)	壁面の一部を引っ込ませたスペース	<input type="checkbox"/> castle (n.)	城
<input type="checkbox"/> alive (adj.)	生きて	<input type="checkbox"/> climate (n.)	気候
<input type="checkbox"/> ample (adj.)	たっぷりある	<input type="checkbox"/> coast (n.)	河岸
<input type="checkbox"/> ancient (adj.)	古代の	<input type="checkbox"/> collectively (adv.)	集合的に・総称されて
<input type="checkbox"/> archipelago (n.)	列島	<input type="checkbox"/> commemorative (adj.)	記念の
<input type="checkbox"/> article (n.)	条文	<input type="checkbox"/> communal (adj.)	公共の
<input type="checkbox"/> automatic (adj.)	自動的な	<input type="checkbox"/> complete (v.)	完成する
<input type="checkbox"/> available (adj.)	利用可能な	<input type="checkbox"/> complicated (adj.)	複雑な
<input type="checkbox"/> avoid (v.)	避ける	<input type="checkbox"/> composition (n.)	構成
<input type="checkbox"/> awake (adj.)	起きていて	<input type="checkbox"/> comprise (v.)	から成る
<input type="checkbox"/> aware (adj.)	認識している	<input type="checkbox"/> constitution (n.)	憲法
<input type="checkbox"/> be made up of (v.)	…は…から成る	<input type="checkbox"/> contain (v.)	含む・入れている
<input type="checkbox"/> book (v.)	予約する	<input type="checkbox"/> continental (adj.)	大陸の
<input type="checkbox"/> branch (n.)	枝・部門	<input type="checkbox"/> crowded (adj.)	混んでいる

□ currency (n.)	通過
□ dangerous (adj.)	危険な
□ densely (adv.)	密度が高く
□ desert (n.)	砂漠
□ distance (n.)	距離
□ distinct (adj.)	別個の
□ divide (v.)	分ける・分かれる
□ domination (n.)	支配・抑制
□ dormant (adj.)	活動停止中の・眠っている
□ driver's license (n.)	運転免許
□ ensemble (n.)	アンサンブル
□ executive (adj.)	行政の
□ exports (n.)	輸出
□ extend (v.)	広がる
□ faculty (n.)	学部・教授陣
□ figuratively (adv.)	比喩的に
□ flautist (n.)	フルート奏者
□ glacier (n.)	氷河
□ go back to (exp.)	遡る
□ hinge (n.)	蝶番
□ hot spring (n.)	温泉
□ humid (adj.)	湿気の多い
□ imperial edict (n.)	詔
□ inactive (adj.)	活動的ではない
□ include (v.)	含む
□ inclusive (adj.)	含めて・込みの
□ influence (n.)	影響
□ instructions (n.)	取扱説明書
□ island nation (n.)	島国
□ issue (v.)	発行・発布する
□ judicial (adj.)	司法 (制度) の
□ latter (n.)	後者
□ legislative (adj.)	立法の
□ literally (adv.)	文字通り
□ locate (v.)	に位置する
□ location (n.)	位置
□ lodging (n.)	宿泊所
□ metropolitan (adj.)	大都市の
□ mountainous (adj.)	山の多い
□ national holiday (n.)	国民の祝日
□ native (adj.)	原産の・土着の
□ natural resources (n.)	天然資源
□ nearby (adj.)	近くの
□ nest (n.)	巣
□ nonsense (n.)	ばかげた物
□ not necessarily (exp.)	必ずしも...でない
□ note (n.)	札・紙幣

□ overland (adj.)	陸路の
□ particularly (adv.)	とりわけ
□ pencil sharpener (n.)	鉛筆削り
□ peninsula (n.)	半島
□ permit (v.)	させる・可能にする
□ pilgrimage (n.)	巡礼
□ play an important role (v.)	重要な役割を演じる
□ poem (n.)	詩・歌
□ prefecture (n.)	県 (都道府県)
□ preposition (n.)	前置詞
□ principal (adj.)	重要な
□ private (adj.)	個人的な
□ proximity (n.)	接近・近いこと
□ refresh (v.)	元気を取り戻す
□ refresh (v.)	爽快な気分にする
□ reservation (n.)	予約
□ responsible (adj.)	責任がある・信頼できる
□ restore (v.)	修理する
□ results (n.)	結果
□ rugged (adj.)	起伏のある
□ rugged (adj.)	起伏のある
□ sacred (adj.)	聖なる・神聖な
□ seasonal (adj.)	季節の
□ second-largest (adj.)	二番目に大きい
□ series (n.)	連続
□ series (n.)	連続
□ shape (v.)	形作る
□ sheer (adj.)	真の・完全な
□ shrine (n.)	神社・神殿
□ site (n.)	土地・敷地
□ standards (n.)	基準
□ statue (n.)	像
□ strange (adj.)	変な・奇妙な
□ swing open (v.)	前後に揺れて開く
□ syllabary (n.)	字音表
□ syllable (n.)	音節
□ total land area (n.)	全面積
□ totality (n.)	全体
□ trek (n.)	徒歩で行く旅
□ tropical (adj.)	熱帯の
□ upset (adj.)	気が動転して
□ urban (adj.)	都市の
□ volcano (n.)	火山
□ ward (n.)	区
□ weigh (intrans. v.)	の重さがある
□ weight (n.)	重さ
□ World Heritage (n.)	世界遺産